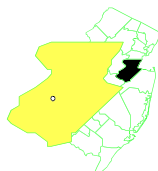


# SAYREVILLE LANDFILL NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980505754



**EPA REGION 2**  
**CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 06**  
Middlesex County  
Sayreville

## Site Description

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The Sayreville Landfill is an inactive municipal landfill covering approximately 30 acres in a moderately industrialized area of Middlesex County. The site was one of a number of disposal operations located along the tidal South River. The Borough of Sayreville owned and operated the site as a municipal landfill beginning in 1970. It was licensed to receive municipal waste and light industrial waste; however, hazardous waste was allegedly disposed of during operations, and after closure in 1977. Part of the site is in a wetland adjacent to the South River. Approximately 67,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site; the closest residence is located ½ mile away. Because of the tidal influence and the infusion of salt water, private wells in the area are not used. The Sayreville and Perth Amboy well fields are located within three miles of the site. There are other municipal wells in the vicinity which are tested regularly.

**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

## Threats and Contaminants

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Phenol, heavy metals including iron and manganese, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), were detected on-site in shallow monitoring wells. On-site surface water was found to be contaminated with cadmium and lead. On-site sediments also contained toluene and trichloroethylene (TCE). Benzene, arsenic, and chloroform were detected in on-site soils. Groundwater and leachate from the landfill apparently migrate into the South River. However, due to mixing and other factors, significant contamination from the landfill has not been detected in the South River's waters, which flow into the Raritan River. Potential risks exist for individuals coming into direct contact with contaminated material at the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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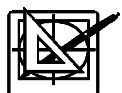
The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), in coordination with the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, excavated 30 drums at the site in 1982.



**Site Cleanup:** EPA and NJDEP selected a remedy for cleanup of the site in 1990. The remedy includes the removal of remaining hazardous waste drums, capping the site, and installing a stormwater control system and methane gas collection system. Design of the remedy was completed in February 1996. The contract for construction of the remedy was awarded in May 1997. Remediation work began in June 1997 and physical construction was substantially completed in July of 1998. The Remedial Action was officially completed in September 1999 with the approval of the Remedial Action Report.



**Ground Water, Surface Water and Sediments:** Additional investigations of ground water and off-site surface water and sediments have been completed. Based on these studies, EPA and NJDEP do not believe that further cleanup work will be necessary. The final Record of Decision was signed in September 1998 and includes no further action for surface water and sediments and a five year ground-water monitoring program to observe changes, if any, in ground-water contamination levels. At the conclusion of this monitoring program, a decision will be made on deleting this site from the NPL.

## Enforcement Status



The State of New Jersey signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in 1986 requiring that they fund the investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination. In late 1991, a second AOC with the PRPs was signed which required them to perform the cleanup activities at the site.

## Cleanup Progress



### (Threat Mitigation by Physical Cleanup Work)

Initial actions were completed to restrict access to the site and to remove drums from the landfill. In accordance with the remedy selected in the 1990 ROD, the remedial action completed in 1999 included the removal of additional drums, capping of the site, and the installation of a stormwater control and a methane collection system. A five year ground-water monitoring program has been implemented to observe changes, if any, in ground-water contamination levels. This monitoring program is currently in its third year, having obtained four rounds of semi-annual monitoring data. At the conclusion of this monitoring program, a decision will be made on deleting this site from the NPL. EPA is scheduled to complete a Five Year Review Report on the Sayreville Landfill at the end of May, 2002, which will assess the protectiveness of the remedial actions on the public health and environment.

## Site Repository



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Sayreville Public Free Library, 1050 Washington Road, Parlin, NJ08859